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ABSTRACT

This report examines trends in college student tuition and fees for the year 1998-99, at public four-year colleges and universities, as well as trend data for the period beginning 1998-90. The report notes that while tuition and fee increases are near their lowest point in more than a decade, they remain above the rate of inflation, with average resident undergraduate tuition and fees rising 4 percent annually. Increases in room and board rates have moderated as well, with average increases at 4.1 percent. Also noted is the shift from state appropriations to tuition as a revenue source, causing a significant increase in the ratio of average tuition and fees to median family income over the last thirty years, and a projection that this ratio will rise further in the next twenty years. Financial aid available to postsecondary students rose as well by 6.2 percent to $60.5 billion in 1997-98. Other sections of the report discuss various policy issues, ten-year trends for student charges, public perceptions of the value of education, state policies on tuition; financial aid developments, and federal, state, and institutional loan trends. A table of student undergraduate charges at American Association of State Colleges and Universities is appended. (Contains 19 references.) (CH)

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Student Charges and Financial Aid 1998-99

A Guide to Recent Trends in Student Charges and Financial Aid at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities

American Association of State Colleges and Universities
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

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Executive Summary

Tuition and Fees

- Tuition and fee increases at public four-year colleges and universities continue to hover near their lowest point in more than a decade, but remain above the rate of inflation. Average resident undergraduate tuition and fees at these institutions rose 4 percent from 1997-98 to 1998-99. Master's tuition and fees increased 6.4 percent over the same period, and tuition and fees for doctoral students rose 6.9 percent.

- More than a third of the states (18) posted resident undergraduate tuition and fee increases below the "cost of living" for colleges and universities for Fiscal Year 1998.

- The majority of public four-year institutions still charge less than $3,000 for tuition and fees.

Room and Board

- Increases in room and board rates continue to moderate as well. Average room and board rates at public four-year institutions rose 4.1 percent from 1997-98 to 1998-99.

Role of Tuition

- Public institutions are increasingly relying on tuition proceeds to fund their operations. The portion of institutional revenue contributed by tuition at state colleges and universities has risen markedly during the 1990s. At the same time, the portion of institutional revenue composed of state appropriations has declined.

- The shift from state appropriations to tuition as a revenue source means that student charges at public colleges and universities are increasing relative to family income. The ratio of average tuition and fees at public four-year institutions to median family income increased significantly from 1966 to 1996, and is projected to rise further over the next 20 years.

Financial Aid

- Financial aid available to postsecondary students in the United States rose 6.2 percent to a record $60.5 billion in 1997-98; however, the portion of this aid composed of grants remains well below the portion represented by loans.

- States are taking advantage of healthy economic conditions to increase their spending on need-based and non-need-based student aid. From 1990-91 to 1996-97, state expenditures on need-based aid (adjusted for inflation) rose 29.3 percent, while inflation-adjusted spending on non-need-based awards jumped 76 percent.

- Public colleges and universities have dramatically increased their own spending on aid for students–82.5 percent from 1989-90 to 1996-97 (adjusted for inflation). AASCU and NASULGC institutions posted similar increases over this period.

Policy Issues

- A number of states are currently considering legislation affecting tuition and fee policies at state colleges and universities. Some would require legislative approval of tuition increases, others would freeze or limit tuition increases, and still others would guarantee appropriations increases to minimize tuition hikes.

- Taking their cue from the federal government, several states are offering tax benefits of their own to college students and their families, including income tax deductions and credits for tuition and fees paid.

Student Charges: 1989-90 to 1998-99

Introduction

During the 1990s, the issues of what colleges and universities charge and how students and their families finance these charges have emerged at the forefront of public discussion. Rapidly rising tuition and mounting student loan debt have escalated concern over these issues, and have brought renewed scrutiny of institutions' administrative and financial practices. For many institutions and their constituents, it has been a trying decade, one with many fiscal pressures and few easy answers.

As the decade draws to a close, these pressures have eased significantly. Renewed state appropriations have led to substantial moderation of tuition and fee increases. At the same time, healthy increases in student aid spending are providing additional relief for a wide range of students. The middle and late 1990s have furnished some much-needed breathing room for institutions and the publics they serve.

Nagging problems remain, however. Increases in student charges continue to outpace the rate of inflation and growth in median family income, which raises serious affordability issues for the future. Institutions are having to rely less on public funds and more on student tuition to fund their operations, which poses the question of whether higher education is seen by policymakers as primarily a public good or a private good. States are showing increased interest in changing the terms of tuition-setting policy at public institutions, which opens debates related to governance as well as finance. Additionally, public awareness regarding student charges and financial aid continues to lag, which is forcing colleges and universities to develop new approaches for communicating important consumer information.

If current trends hold, public colleges and universities will face unprecedented challenges and opportunities for preserving the quality and financial accessibility of their programs and services in the opening decades of the next century.

Notes/Definitions

The confusion surrounding discussions of tuition-related issues is often compounded by imprecise or inconsistent definition of basic terms. In an attempt to bring clarity to public discussion of these issues, the National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education offered the following definitions in its 1998 report:

- **Price**–the amount of money students and their families are charged and what they pay for higher education
- **Cost**–the amount of money institutions spend to provide education and related services to students
- **Subsidy**–discounts that all students receive, regardless of the institution or whether they get financial assistance; the difference between the institutional cost of providing an education (cost per student) and the tuition and fees charged to students (sticker price)[1]

In this publication, the term "student charges" refers to the two basic components of what the Commission defined as price (sticker price):

- **Tuition and fees (required)**–the basic charges all students must pay to attend an institution; required fees include those for health service, extracurricular activities, and the like
- **Room and board**

It is important to note that more than half of the students at public four-year institutions pay less than the "sticker price" tuition because they receive some form of financial aid. Moreover, resident undergraduate students at state colleges and universities do not commonly pay the full cost of their instruction because of state subsidies (though some states do have policies requiring that tuition for non-resident students will cover the full cost of their instruction).

Current View

Tuition and Fees

◆ Average tuition and fees for resident undergraduate students at public four-year colleges and universities increased 4 percent from 1997-98 to 1998-99 ($3,119 to $3,243). [See Table 1] Specifically, resident undergraduate tuition at AASCU institutions rose 3.6 percent ($2,820 to $2,921) and 4.1 percent ($3,323 to $3,458) at NASULGC institutions over the same period. [See Tables 4 and 5] These increases exceeded both the Consumer Price Index (which rose 1.8 percent in Fiscal Year 1998) and the

Table 1
Selected Student Charges for Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Academic Years 1997-98 and 1998-99

	Number of Institutions	1997-98 Student Charges	1998-99 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	493	$3,119	$3,243	$124	4.0%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	494	$8,696	$9,080	$384	4.4%
Room and Board	394	$4,357	$4,536	$179	4.1%
Graduate					
Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	315	$3,837	$4,081	$244	6.4%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	318	$9,769	$10,170	$401	4.1%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	154	$3,933	$4,204	$271	6.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	156	$10,111	$10,542	$431	4.3%

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges 1998-99 (Standard Research Compilation Files)

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Table 2

Average Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees Charged by Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by State, 1997-98 and 1998-99

State	Number of Institutions	1997-98 Tuition and Fee Charges	1998-99 Tuition and Fee Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Alabama	15	$2,503	$2,616	$113	4.3%
Alaska	3	$2,359	$2,744	$385	14.0%
Arizona	3	$2,058	$2,160	$102	4.7%
Arkansas	10	$2,507	$2,893	$386	13.3%
California	26	$2,766	$2,667	$-99	-3.7%
Colorado	12	$2,648	$2,680	$32	1.2%
Connecticut	5	$4,219	$4,291	$72	1.7%
Delaware	2	$4,306	$4,478	$172	3.8%
Florida	10	$2,007	$2,146	$139	6.5%
Georgia	16	$2,431	$2,505	$74	3.0%
Hawaii	2	$2,674	$2,773	$99	3.6%
Idaho	4	$1,959	$2,140	$181	8.5%
Illinois	9	$3,841	$3,968	$127	3.2%
Indiana	14	$3,386	$3,631	$245	6.7%
Iowa	3	$2,761	$2,869	$108	3.8%
Kansas	5	$2,257	$2,343	$86	3.7%
Kentucky	7	$2,378	$2,585	$207	8.0%
Louisiana	11	$2,218	$2,327	$109	4.7%
Maine	8	$3,969	$4,114	$145	3.5%
Maryland	11	$4,147	$4,368	$221	5.1%
Massachusetts	10	$4,253	$4,145	$-108	-2.6%
Michigan	14	$4,110	$4,236	$126	3.0%
Minnesota	11	$3,461	$3,699	$238	6.4%
Mississippi	8	$2,582	$2,870	$288	10.0%
Missouri	12	$3,416	$3,611	$195	5.4%
Montana	6	$2,582	$2,835	$253	8.9%
Nebraska	6	$2,732	$2,749	$17	0.6%
Nevada	2	$2,089	$2,170	$81	3.7%
New Hampshire	5	$5,220	$5,801	$581	10.0%
New Jersey	18	$4,559	$4,931	$372	7.5%
New Mexico	6	$2,062	$2,179	$117	5.4%
New York	35	$3,709	$3,794	$85	2.2%
North Carolina	15	$1,896	$1,976	$80	4.0%
North Dakota	5	$2,608	$2,763	$155	5.6%
Ohio	13	$4,148	$4,357	$209	4.8%
Oklahoma	10	$2,009	$2,037	$28	1.4%
Oregon	5	$3,266	$3,309	$43	1.3%
Pennsylvania	27	$5,147	$5,299	$152	2.9%
Rhode Island	2	$4,135	$4,209	$74	1.8%
South Carolina	10	$3,348	$3,478	$130	3.7%
South Dakota	4	$2,721	$2,943	$222	7.5%
Tennessee	7	$2,296	$2,499	$203	8.1%
Texas	26	$2,432	$2,583	$151	5.8%
Utah	4	$2,241	$2,311	$70	3.0%
Vermont	3	$6,713	$6,937	$224	3.2%
Virginia	15	$4,104	$4,220	$116	2.7%
Washington	6	$3,070	$3,257	$187	5.7%
West Virginia	8	$2,240	$2,362	$122	5.2%
Wisconsin	11	$2,980	$3,145	$165	5.2%
Wyoming	1	$2,326	$2,330	$4	0.2%
Outlying Areas					
Puerto Rico	11	$1,210	$1,031	$-179	-17.4%
Virgin Islands	1	$2,346	$2,586	$240	9.3%
U.S.		$3,119	$3,243	$124	4.0%

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges 1998-99 (Standard Research Compilation Files)

Higher Education Price Index[2] (which rose 3.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1998).

◆ The one-year increase in tuition and fees for non-resident undergraduate students shows a similar pattern. Average tuition and fees for non-resident undergraduates rose 4.4 percent ($8,696 to $9,080) at all public four-year colleges and universities from 1997-98 to 1998-99. [See Table 1] At AASCU institutions, the increase was 3.2 percent ($7,702 to $7,952), while at NASULGC institutions it was 4.1 percent ($9,552 to $9,941). [See Tables 4 and 5]

◆ Graduate tuition and fees posted slightly higher one-year increases. Resident tuition and fees for master's students at public four year colleges and rose 6.4 percent ($3,837 to $4,081), while at AASCU institutions the increase was 3.4 percent ($3,304 to $3,415) and 7.4 percent at NASULGC institutions ($4,028 to $4,328). For doctoral students, resident tuition and fees grew 6.9 percent ($3,933 to $4,204) at public four-year institutions, 3.9 percent ($3,383 to $3,515) at AASCU institutions, and 7.5 percent ($4,046 to $4,350) at NASULGC institutions. [See Tables 1, 4, and 5]

◆ From 1997-98 to 1998-99, two states (California and Massachusetts) posted decreases in their resident undergraduate tuition and fee rates. Another 7 states increased tuition at or below the rate of increase for the Consumer Price Index for Fiscal Year 1998 (1.8 percent), and 16 states increased tuition at or below the rate of increase for the Higher Education

[2] The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) is a measure of inflation at colleges and universities, developed by Research Associates of Washington.

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Table 3

Tuition and Fee Levels for Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1998-99

Tuition and Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total
Less than $1,500	12	2.4	52,102	1.6
$1,500 to $1,999	47	9.5	288,858	8.7
$2,000 to $2,499	114	23.1	730,305	21.9
$2,500 to $2,999	80	16.2	577,494	17.4
$3,000 to $3,499	77	15.6	462,021	13.9
$3,500 to $3,999	48	9.7	369,149	11.1
$4,000 to $4,499	49	9.9	402,678	12.1
$4,500 to $4,999	28	5.7	238,156	7.2
$5,000 and Over	38	7.7	207,649	6.2
Total	**493**	**100.0**	**3,328,412**	**100.0**

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges 1998-99 (Standard Research Compilation Files)

Table 4

Selected Student Charges for AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Years 1997-98 and 1998-99

	Number of Institutions	1997-98 Student Charges	1998-99 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	353	$2,820	$2,921	$101	3.6%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	353	$7,702	$7,952	$250	3.2%
Room and Board	296	$3,981	$4,082	$101	2.5%
Graduate					
Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	236	$3,304	$3,415	$111	3.4%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	239	$8,088	$8,263	$175	2.2%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	79	$3,383	$3,515	$132	3.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	81	$8,438	$8,587	$149	1.8%

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges 1998-99 (Standard Research Compilation Files)

Price Index for Fiscal Year 1998 (3.5 percent). [See Table 2]

◆ More than half of public four-year colleges and universities (51.2 percent) charge less than $3,000 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees, and just under half (49.6 percent) of the full-time resident undergraduate students attending public four-year institutions pay less than $3,000 in tuition and fees. Both figures represent a slight decline from 1997-98, when 54.1 percent of public four-year institutions charged less than $3,000 in resident tuition and fees, and 54.4 percent of full-time resident undergraduate students paid less than $3,000 in tuition and fees. [See Table 3]

Room and Board

◆ Room and board charges increased at a similar rate during this period. At public four-year institutions, average room and board rose from $4,357 in 1997-98 to $4,536 in 1998-99 (4.1 percent). [See Table 1] AASCU institutions posted a one-year increase of 2.5 percent ($3,981 to $4,082), while NASULGC institutions registered an increase of 4.3 percent ($4,563 to $4,761). [See Tables 4 and 5]

Trends and Indicators

10-Year Trends in Student Charges

◆ From 1988-89 to 1998-99, tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities increased 52.6 percent ($2,125 to $3,243) in constant dollars (adjusted for inflation). By comparison, tuition and fees at private four-year institutions rose 34.6 percent ($10,778 to $14,508) in constant dollars over the same period.

◆ Over the same period, room and board at public four-year institutions rose 17 percent ($3,877 to $4,536) in constant dollars.

◆ The rate of increase for student charges at public institutions remains near 10-year lows. The 4 percent increase in average undergraduate tuition and fees for 1998-99 is the second lowest in a decade (the lowest was 3.9 percent in 1995-96). Similarly, the 4.1 percent in average room and board is the third lowest since 1989-90 (the lowest was 3.6 percent in 1995-96). [See Figure 1]

Role of Tuition

◆ Student tuition is becoming an increasingly important source of revenue for state colleges and universities. From 1989-90 to 1996-97, the share of institutional revenue contributed by tuition increased from 14.8 percent to 18.4 percent at public four-year institutions, from 19.9 percent to 25.2 percent at AASCU institutions, and from 14.6 percent to 18.1 percent at NASULGC institutions. [See Figure 2]

◆ As a result, tuition is taking an increasing bite out of family income. The ratio of average tuition at public four-

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Table 5
Selected Student Charges for NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Academic Years 1997-98 and 1998-99

	Number of Institutions	1997-98 Student Charges	1998-99 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	158	$3,323	$3,458	$135	4.1%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	158	$9,552	$9,941	$389	4.1%
Room and Board	149	$4,563	$4,761	$198	4.3%
Graduate					
Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	124	$4,028	$4,328	$300	7.4%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	124	$10,274	$10,738	$464	4.5%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	112	$4,046	$4,350	$304	7.5%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	112	$10,331	$10,782	$451	4.4%

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges 1998-99 (Standard Research Compilation Files)

year universities to median family income in the United States has risen from 3.9 percent in 1966 to 5.7 percent in 1996, with most of the increase occurring since 1985. The story is similar for public four-year colleges, where the ratio has increased from 2.8 percent in 1966 to 4.8 percent in 1996. For both types of institutions, this ratio is projected to increase further over the next 20 years. [See Figure 3]

Public Perceptions

- The public generally feels that a four-year college education is a good value, but significantly overestimates its price. According to a study by the American Council on Education (ACE), more than half of those surveyed (59 percent) believe that a four-year college education is usually worth the price, compared with 45 percent for food at a grocery store and 43 percent for medical care at a hospital. However, respondents estimated that average tuition at public four-year colleges and universities is 211.6 percent higher than the actual average for 1997-98 ($3,111 versus $9,694). Respondents also pegged the average total price of attendance at a public four-year institution at $17,259, which is 98.9 percent above the actual price for 1997-98 ($8,679).[3]

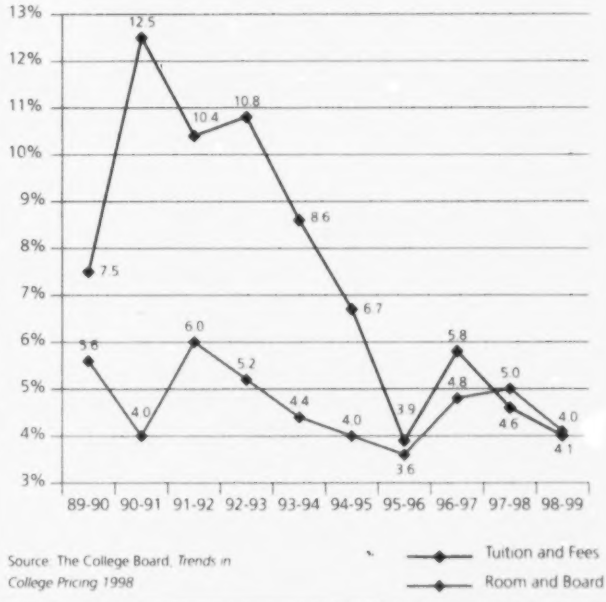
- The public is not aware of what drives increases in student charges at state colleges and universities. The ACE study also found that more than one-quarter of survey respondents (29 percent) indicated that they did not know what causes tuition hikes, and hardly any of the respondents cited shortfalls in state funding as a potential cause.[4]

Tuition and State Policy

Because public concern over college and university prices has risen markedly in the 1990s, the containment of institutional costs and student charges has gained a prominent place on the public policy agenda. AASCU's 1998 State Issues Survey reveals that while public colleges and universities are engaged in a number of activities to contain costs and thus tuition increases, state legislatures are becoming increasingly involved in these issues. This trend could alter the balance of tuition-setting authority in the states, which now resides primarily with college and university system governing boards. In particular, many legislators are interested in giving themselves more of a role in determining tuition rates, which raises a num-

Figure 1

Percentage Increases in Student Charges, Public Four-Year Institutions, 1989-90 to 1998-99



Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 1998*

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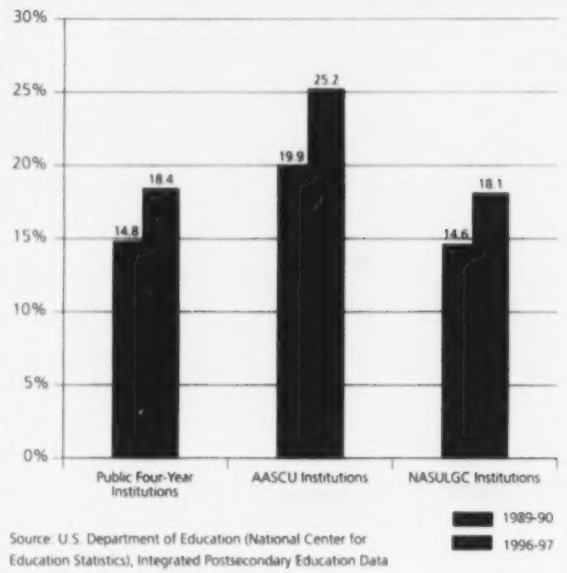
Figure 2

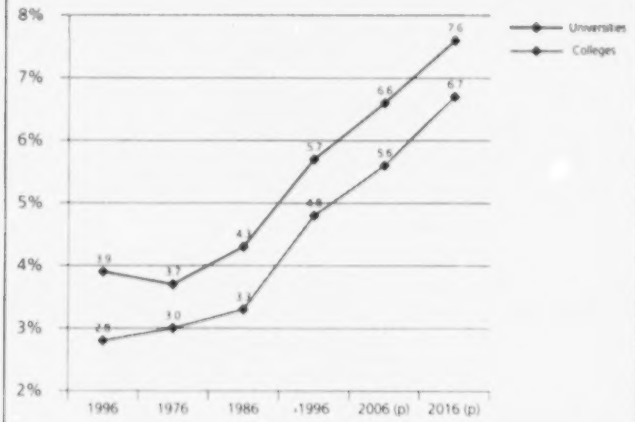
Tuition as a Portion of Institutional Revenue, Public Colleges and Universities, 1989-90 and 1996-97



Source: U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Finance Surveys

Figure 3

Ratio of Average Resident Tuition to Median Family Income Public Colleges and Universities 1966 to 2016 (projected)



Source: Research Associates of Washington, *Tuition Fact Book 1998*
Note: Median family income for families with two wage earners in the paid labor force

ber of interesting and possibly contentious questions related to the governance of institutions and systems.

How/Why Does Tuition Increase?

◆ Public colleges and universities have sole authority to set tuition in just nine states, and shared authority in eight more. The most prominent player in tuition-setting is the college/university system governing board, which has sole or shared tuition-setting authority in 32 states.[5]

◆ Tuition levels at public colleges and universities are closely linked to changes in state appropriations. Double-digit rates of increase in student charges in the early 1990s corresponded with slowed and reduced state appropriations, while recent increases in appropriations have been matched by significantly lower rates of increase in student charges. [See Figure 4]

◆ While states continue a period of unprecedented fiscal health and higher education reaps some of its benefits, it is important to remember that this situation has emerged only recently and will not continue indefinitely. State colleges and universities have spent most of their recent increases making up for the severe cutbacks of the early 1990s, and some of their 1999 requests are in anticipation of harder economic times–when, traditionally, higher education appropriations have been disproportionately cut as state budgets are squeezed.

◆ The purchasing power of state funding for public colleges and universities continues to lag its inflation-projected levels. State appropriations per full-time equivalent (FTE) student were $5,058 for Fiscal Year 1997–$668 per FTE below where they would be had they been consistently increased by HEPI since Fiscal Year 1988. [See Figure 5]

◆ At the same time, tuition per FTE student was $2,313 in Fiscal Year 1997–$517 per FTE above where it would be had it consistently increased by HEPI since Fiscal Year 1988. [See Figure 5]

Recent Developments in Tuition Policy

◆ More than half of the respondents (51 percent) to AASCU's 1998 State Issues Survey indicated that public institutions in their state are operating under limi-

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tations on their rate of increase for tuition (e.g. indexing of tuition increases to the Consumer Price Index or the Higher Education Price Index). More than three-quarters (79.6 percent) of the respondents indicated that public institutions in their state were sharing courses or programs as a cost-saving measure. Nearly one-third of the respondents reported that their state's public colleges and universities are offering guarantees that students in certain programs will be able to complete their degrees in four years, in an effort to reduce the accumulation of excess student credit hours.

◆ A number of states took up tuition-related measures in their 1999 legislative sessions. These states include:

Arizona
House Bill 2338 would allow the Board of Regents to raise tuition only if ALL of the following are satisfied:

- a public meeting on the proposed rate increase is held at each affected institution;
- a public notice of the proposed increase is given at least ten days prior to the public meeting;
- a roll call vote on the proposed increase is be taken in a regular meeting of the Regents; and
- the proposed increase does not exceed the increase in the Gross Domestic Product deflator for the previous year, plus one percent.

Connecticut
Assembly Bill 14 would cap tuition and fees at public four-year institutions at one-third of "the cost of educating the student at the institution." Legislators here are also considering a number of bills to extend the state's current freeze on tuition and fees at public institutions.

Illinois
House Bills 336 and 354 would prohibit tuition increases at the state's public universities (beginning in the 1999-2000 academic year) that exceed the lesser of:

- 5 percent of the tuition rate from the preceding academic year; or
- the product of the tuition rate from the preceding year multiplied by the rate of inflation for the calendar year in which the academic year began.

New Hampshire
House Bill 243 would require the legislature's fiscal committee to approve tuition increases for the state's public university system.

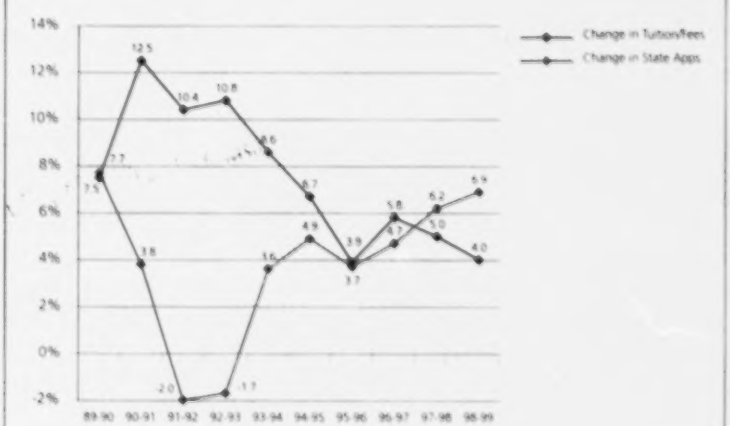
South Carolina
House Joint Resolution 3143 would freeze tuition and fees at the state's public colleges and universities at 1998-99 levels until the General Assembly votes to lift the freeze.

South Dakota
House Bill 1073 would restrict increases in tuition and system fee increases by the Board of Regents to the prior year's increase in the Consumer Price Index or three percent (whichever is higher), and would require legislative approval for any increase in excess of this amount.

Virginia
House Bill 2038 would limit tuition charged by public four-year institutions to 25 percent of educational costs (defined

Figure 4

Change in Student Charges and State Appropriations, Public Colleges and Universities, 1989-90 to 1998-99



Sources: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 1998*; *Grapevine* (Illinois State University)

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as "costs of the educational and general major program areas"). Also, Governor Gilmore announced a plan in December 1998 to cut resident tuition at public two-year and four-year institutions in the state by 20 percent (introduced as House Bill 2757 and Senate Bill 1337).

◆ A number of states are considering legislation related to higher education appropriations that could impact tuition-setting. These states include:

California

Assembly Bill 14 would require the state to provide its public colleges and universities with appropriations and mandatory systemwide student fee revenue equal to the prior year's, plus an adjustment equal to the increase in the state's per capita income. It would also require the state to fund the institutions to support enrollment growth consistent with its Master Plan for Higher Education. Finally, it expresses "the intent of the Legislature that mandatory systemwide student fees shall not be increased in any given year at a rate that is greater than the percentage increase in the California per capita personal income, which reflects increases in the purchasing power of students and their families."

New Jersey

Assembly Bill 2217 would limit annual increases in the unrestricted operating budgets of public four-year institutions to three percent or the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is greater.

Financial Aid Developments

The past year has brought a number of significant changes in aid policies for college and university students. Federal aid policy has been marked by continued movement away from grants and toward loans and by the advent of substantial new tax benefits for students and their families. Student financial aid is also becoming an increasingly prominent issue at the state level, with more than a third of the states expected to take up related legislation in their 1999 sessions. Much of this attention will be devoted to merit scholarships, as the interest generated by Georgia's ground-breaking HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally) Scholarship continues to spread. At the institutional level, colleges and universities have significantly increased their spending on aid over the past several years, but policy shifts at the state and federal level appear to be having an impact on how this aid is distributed.

These developments indicate continued movement in the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in financing higher education. For public colleges and universities, the changes stand to exacerbate the existing tension between attracting the best and the brightest students and maintaining their historical commitment to providing broad access to educational opportunity.

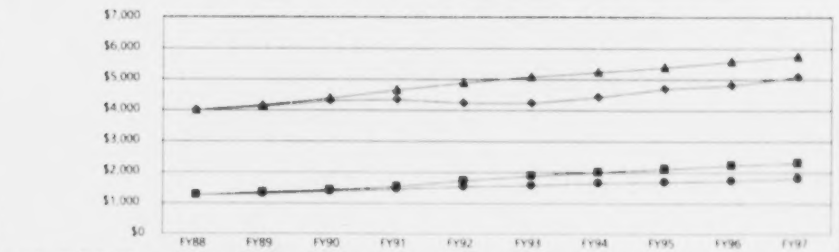
General Developments

◆ The total amount of financial aid available for postsecondary students in the United States increased 6.2 percent from 1996-97 to 1997-98, from $56.9 billion to $60.5 billion. From 1987-88 to 1997-98, total aid rose 81.5 percent (adjusted for inflation).[6]

◆ From 1987-88 to 1997-98, the portion of total aid consisting of grants fell from 45 percent to 38.9 percent, while the share consisting of loans grew from 52.3 percent to 59.4 percent.[7] [See Figure 6]

Figure 5

Nominal and Inflation-Projected Appropriations and Net Tuition per FTE Student, Public Colleges and Universities, FY 88 - FY 97



	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
Current Dollar Apps	$3,994	$4,118	$4,296	$4,364	$4,226	$4,219	$4,414	$4,708	$4,801	$5,058
Current Dollar Tuition	$1,253	$1,337	$1,435	$1,546	$1,712	$1,886	$2,006	$2,117	$2,219	$2,313
Projected Apps	$3,994	$4,170	$4,391	$4,654	$4,896	$5,072	$5,220	$5,397	$5,559	$5,726
Projected Tuition	$1,253	$1,308	$1,377	$1,460	$1,536	$1,591	$1,637	$1,693	$1,744	$1,796

Source: Research Associates of Washington
Note: Based on Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)

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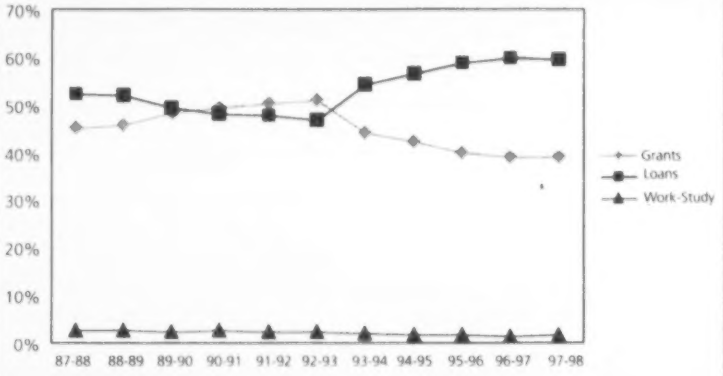
Figure 6

Grants, Loans, and Work-Study as a Share of Total Aid, 1987-88 to 1997-98



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid 1998*

◆ From 1985-86 to 1995-96, the share of students receiving any aid at public doctoral institutions rose from 49.5 percent to 55.3 percent. Similarly, the portion of aided students at public non-doctoral institutions increased from 49.7 percent to 55.1 percent over the same period. The percentage of students receiving grants rose at all public institutions over this period, while the portion of students receiving work-study declined. The most significant participation increases during this decade were in borrowing, as the portion of students with loans rose from 26.9 percent to 36.5 percent at public doctoral institutions and grew from 24.6 percent to 34.4 percent at public non-doctoral institutions.[8]

Federal Developments

◆ The maximum Pell grant as a percentage of the total cost of attendance at public four-year institutions has declined from 50 percent in 1987-88 to 35.3 percent in 1997-98.[9] [see Figure 7]

◆ Pell grant awards per recipient (adjusted for inflation) increased for the second consecutive year in 1997-98, following a slump that began in 1990-91. Over a ten-year period, however, the award per recipient has failed to keep pace with inflation, while the number of recipients has increased 28 percent.[10]

◆ By contrast, participation in the unsubsidized Stafford Loan program continues to soar. The number of recipients has grown from 150,000 in 1992-93 (the first year the loans were offered) to more than 3 million in 1997-98 (an increase of 1,837 percent). Over the same period, the inflation-adjusted loan per recipient jumped 64 percent (from $2,310 to $3,794).[11]

State Developments

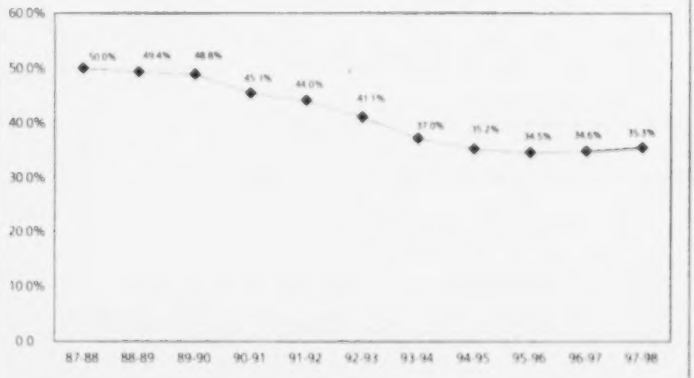
◆ From 1995-96 to 1996-97, states increased their expenditures on need-based student aid from $2.48 billion to $2.6 billion (5 percent) and boosted their spending on non-need-based aid from $434.6 million to $488.3 million (12.4 percent).[12]

◆ From 1990-91 to 1996-97, the proportion of state aid consisting of need-based awards fell from 87.9 percent to 84.2 percent. Accordingly, the share of total state aid consisting of non-need-based awards rose from 12.1 percent to 15.8 percent.[13]

◆ Thirteen states reported adopting new merit scholarship programs in 1997-98. These include:

Figure 7

Maximum Pell Grant as a Percentage of Cost of Attendance, Public Four-Year Institutions, 1987-88 to 1997-98



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid 1998*

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- *Maryland Science and Technology Scholarship Program (1998)*–Awards of up to $3,000 per year will go to students with a high school grade point average of 3.0 or higher who seek degrees in high demand fields defined by the Maryland Higher Education Commission. Students must maintain a 3.0 grade point average in their collegiate studies to renew the award.

- *Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarships (1998)*–Eligibility for this program is based on the student's performance in each year of high school, with the amount of the award varying by the annual grade point average.[14]

◆ Legislators in at least 17 states are expected to take up measures related to student financial aid in their 1999 sessions, about half of which will propose new merit scholarships. A number of states will also consider tax deductions or credits for payment of college tuition and related expenses.[15]

Institutional Developments

◆ From 1989-90 to 1996-97, public colleges and universities increased their spending on institutional aid by 82.5 percent (adjusted for inflation), from $1.05 billion to $1.92 billion. The increase for AASCU institutions was 86.6 percent ($336.4 million to $627.8 million), while growth for NASULGC institutions was 81.8 percent ($756.1 million to $1.37 billion).[16] [See Figure 8]

◆ For public colleges and universities, the largest aid increases (adjusted for inflation) from Fiscal Year 1990 to Fiscal Year 1995 were at the institutions with the most selective admissions policies (73 percent). By contrast, the largest spending increases in the private sector were at the institutions with the least selective admissions policies (90 percent).[17]

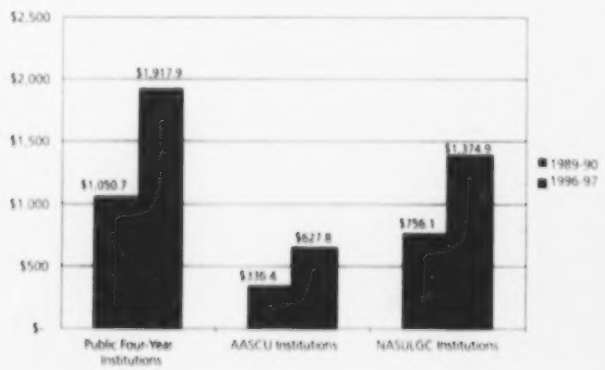
◆ The percentage of dependent undergraduate students receiving need-based grants at public colleges and universities rose from 4.5 percent in 1989-90 to 12.5 percent in 1995-96. Over the same period, receipt of need-based grants at private institutions grew from 24.8 percent to 42.5 percent. The distribution of these awards, however, shifted from students in the lowest income brackets to students in the highest income brackets.[18] [See Figure 9]

◆ Receipt of non-need-based grants by undergraduates at public institutions did not change between 1989-90 and 1995-96 (4.5 percent in both years). As with need-based aid, students from middle- and upper-income families saw the largest increases in participation over this period.[19]

Figure 8

Institutional Aid Provided by Public Four-Year Institutions, 1989-90 and 1996-97

(in millions of constant Fiscal Year 1997 dollars)



Source: U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Finance Surveys.

Notes: (1) Inflation adjusted by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) [Research Associates of Washington] (2) Includes institutional grants to undergraduate and graduate students, as well as required institutional matches for local, state, and federal grant programs.

Conclusion

Healthy state appropriations, coupled with institutions' efforts to contain their costs, have helped to keep increases in student charges at public colleges and universities near their lowest level in more than a decade. Moreover, increased spending on student aid at the federal, state, and institutional levels has also helped to ease the pinch of tuition increases. Finally, the recent surge of interest in scholarship and aid programs by state policymakers bodes well for many college-bound students and their families.

Other developments, however, are less encouraging. These include the continuing shift from state funding to student tuition as a primary revenue source

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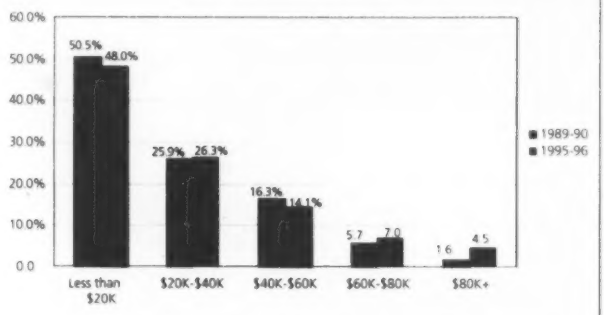
for institutions, as well as the growing tuition burden relative to family income. Those developments, along with the growing movement from grants to loans as a primary means of student aid, suggest an emerging view of public higher education as more of a private good than a public good. The public good/private good balance is a fundamental public policy question, one that deserves to be addressed deliberately and thoughtfully.

The appointment of a National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education in 1997 and the subsequent rise in state activity on tuition policy are important signals of public and policymaker frustration over issues of college costs and student charges. While recent studies indicate that public colleges and universities have been stepping up their efforts to contain costs and hold the line on tuition, it is clear that they will be expected to do much more in the years ahead.

Figure 9

Distribution of Need-Based Institutional Grants, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1989-90 and 1995-96

(by Adjusted Gross Income)



Source: U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) [unpublished data retrieved using Data Analysis System]

As the twentieth century draws to a close, public four-year institutions face two basic challenges related to student charges and financial aid. One is to develop innovative approaches to institutional finance that preserve the quality of instruction and maintain an appropriate funding burden for students and their families. This will require the type of creativity that has guided the nation's higher education system through a half-century of unparalleled growth and change, as well as a commitment to an unprecedented level of partnership with state policymakers. The other (and perhaps more difficult) challenge will be to forcefully articulate the public good of higher education, and do it in a way that translates into meaningful and lasting public policy regarding student charges and financial aid.

Endnotes

[1] Bruno Manno, "Vocabulary Lesson: Cost, Price, and Subsidy in American Higher Education," *NACUBO Business Officer* (April 1998).

[2] Research Associates of Washington, *Inflation Measures for Schools, Colleges, and Libraries: 1998 Update* (Arlington, VA.: Author, 1998).

[3] American Council on Education (ACE), *College Is Possible: A Grassroots Handbook for the Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities* (Washington, D.C.: Author, 1998).

[4] Ibid.

[5] State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), *State Tuition and Fee Policies 1996-97* (Denver, Colo.: Author, 1997).

[6] The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid 1998* (New York: Author, 1998).

[7] Ibid.

[8] U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), *Changes in Undergraduate Student Financial Aid: Fall 1986 to Fall 1989* (Washington, D.C.: Author, 1993 [Document 93-157]); U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), *Student Financing of Undergraduate Education* (Washington, D.C.: Author, 1998 [Document 98-076]).

[9] *Trends in Student Aid*, op. cit.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

[12] National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP), *28th Annual Survey Report: 1996-97 Academic Year* (Albany, N.Y.: New York Higher Education Services Corporation, 1998).

[13] Ibid.

[14] Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), *State Funded Merit Scholarship Programs* (Atlanta: Author, 1998).

[15] Peter Schmidt and Jeffrey Selingo, "The Outlook for Higher Education in the 50 State Legislatures This Year," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 8 January 1999: A35.

[16] U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Finance Surveys (unpublished data).

[17] Ibid.

[18] U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics), National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS): 1990 and 1996 [unpublished data using Data Analysis System].

[19] Ibid

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Appendix A

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1998-99

State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Alabama	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	$2,332	$4,264	$2,678
	Alabama State University	2,030	3,830	3,700
	Auburn University at Montgomery	2,442	7,326	5,619
	Jacksonville State University	2,060	4,100	2,870
	Troy State University	2,325	4,575	3,820
	Troy State University Dothan	2,460	4,860	—
	Troy State University in Montgomery	2,280	4,520	—
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	3,060	5,670	—
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	2,942	6,166	3,700
	University of Montevallo	3,110	6,080	3,242
	University of North Alabama	2,250	4,386	3,672
	University of South Alabama	2,676	5,151	3,081
	University of West Alabama	2,688	4,968	2,650
Alaska	University of Alaska Anchorage	2,439	7,059	7,250
	University of Alaska Southeast	2,356	6,976	5,550
Arizona	Northern Arizona University	2,160	8,076	3,506
Arkansas	Arkansas State University	2,804	6,212	2,990
	Arkansas Tech University	2,288	4,466	2,822
	Henderson State University	2,324	4,460	2,848
	Southern Arkansas University	2,062	3,118	2,690
	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	3,270	7,860	—
	University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,330	5,090	2,560
	University of Central Arkansas	3,038	5,536	3,010
California	California Maritime Academy	2,226	9,606	5,120
	California Polytechnic State University: San Luis Obispo	2,210	9,590	5,355
	California State Polytechnic University: Pomona	1,855	9,235	5,574
	California State University: Bakersfield	1,887	9,267	4,229
	California State University: Chico	2,030	9,410	5,493
	California State University: Dominguez Hills	1,818	9,198	—
	California State University: Fresno	1,794	9,174	5,663
	California State University: Fullerton	1,869	9,249	—
	California State University: Hayward	1,749	9,129	—
	California State University: Long Beach	1,768	9,148	5,086
	California State University: Los Angeles	1,685	9,065	6,129
	California State University: Northridge	1,892	9,272	5,135
	California State University: Sacramento	1,934	9,742	5,463
	California State University: San Bernardino	1,844	9,224	4,833
	California State University: San Marcos	1,712	9,092	—
	California State University: Stanislaus	1,709	9,089	5,532
	Humboldt State University	1,918	9,298	5,543
	San Diego State University	1,854	9,234	5,984
	San Francisco State University	1,904	9,284	6,380
	San Jose State University	1,939	9,319	6,248
	Sonoma State University	2,052	9,432	6,049
Colorado	Adams State College	2,056	6,170	4,920
	Fort Lewis College	2,110	8,410	4,640
	Mesa State College	2,044	6,330	4,678
	Metropolitan State College of Denver	2,452	8,947	—
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	2,724	9,546	4,725
	University of Colorado at Denver	2,230	11,020	—
	University of Northern Colorado	2,652	9,682	4,570
	University of Southern Colorado	2,210	8,694	4,656
	Western State College of Colorado	2,160	7,540	4,744

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State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Connecticut	Central Connecticut State University	$3,670	$8,282	$5,446
	Eastern Connecticut State University	3,658	8,270	5,356
	Southern Connecticut State University	3,664	8,276	5,782
	Western Connecticut State University	3,676	8,288	5,170
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,974	6,722	4,690
District of Columbia	Gallaudet University	6,704	—	6,922
	Howard University	9,155	—	5,714
	University of the District of Columbia	2,460	5,760	—
Florida	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	2,233	9,712	3,510
	Florida Atlantic University	2,120	9,485	4,680
	Florida International University	2,154	9,521	7,338
	University of Central Florida	2,121	9,488	4,617
	University of North Florida	2,157	9,560	4,634
	University of South Florida	2,183	9,611	5,348
	University of West Florida	2,144	9,533	4,500
Georgia	Albany State University	2,176	7,396	3,226
	Armstrong Atlantic State University	2,020	7,240	4,284
	Augusta State University	1,990	7,210	—
	Clayton College and State University	2,624	7,844	—
	Columbus State University	2,020	7,240	4,180
	Fort Valley State University	2,216	7,436	3,330
	Georgia College and State University	2,136	7,356	4,086
	Georgia Southern University	2,349	7,569	4,138
	Georgia Southwestern State University	2,199	7,419	3,330
	Kennesaw State University	2,128	7,248	—
	Macon State College	1,268	4,808	—
	North Georgia College & State University	2,122	7,342	3,358
	Savannah State University	2,278	7,498	3,650
	Southern Polytechnic State University	2,050	7,270	4,006
	State University of West Georgia	2,158	7,378	3,400
	Valdosta State University	2,202	7,422	3,960
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Hilo	1,394	7,010	5,078
Idaho	Boise State University	2,132	8,012	—
	Idaho State University	2,180	8,420	3,672
	Lewis-Clark State College	2,044	7,316	3,586
Illinois	Chicago State University	2,538	6,858	5,700
	Eastern Illinois University	3,232	7,608	3,881
	Governors State University	2,340	6,660	—
	Illinois State University	4,083	10,158	3,975
	Northeastern Illinois University	2,507	6,875	—
	Northern Illinois University	4,347	10,619	4,310
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	3,815	9,377	3,777
	Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	2,659	6,821	4,200
	University of Illinois: Springfield	3,214	8,529	—
	Western Illinois University	3,127	7,495	4,903
Indiana	Ball State University	3,552	9,414	4,316
	Indiana State University	3,324	8,252	4,304
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	3,576	10,434	3,216
	Indiana University East	2,987	7,490	—
	Indiana University Kokomo	3,005	7,508	—
	Indiana University Northwest	3,021	7,524	—
	Indiana University South Bend	3,096	8,088	—
	Indiana University Southeast	2,986	7,489	—
	Purdue University: North Central Campus	3,102	7,449	—
	University of Southern Indiana	2,780	6,733	—
Iowa	University of Northern Iowa	2,860	7,415	3,624

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State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Kansas	Emporia State University	$1,982	$6,346	$3,600
	Fort Hays State University	2,026	6,390	3,667
	Pittsburg State University	2,100	6,464	3,584
	Washburn University of Topeka	3,115	6,775	3,260
	Wichita State University	2,550	8,851	3,945
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University	2,190	6,030	3,396
	Kentucky State University	2,170	6,010	3,276
	Morehead State University	2,270	6,110	3,200
	Murray State University	2,300	6,140	3,560
	Northern Kentucky University	2,264	6,104	3,316
	Western Kentucky University	2,260	6,100	3,528
Louisiana	Grambling State University	2,208	7,385	—
	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	2,874	4,050	—
	Louisiana Tech University	2,502	4,992	2,850
	McNeese State University	1,829	7,019	2,328
	Nicholls State University	2,136	5,880	2,820
	Northeast Louisiana University	2,052	6,876	2,560
	Northwestern State University	2,193	6,526	2,606
	Southeastern Louisiana University	2,022	6,318	2,480
	University of New Orleans	2,512	8,038	5,292
	University of Southwestern Louisiana	2,382	7,614	2,592
Maine	University of Maine at Augusta	3,375	7,755	—
	University of Maine at Farmington	3,686	8,456	4,410
	University of Maine at Fort Kent	3,284	7,664	3,910
	University of Maine at Machias	3,345	7,725	4,200
	University of Maine at Presque Isle	3,330	7,710	3,970
	University of Southern Maine	4,102	10,372	4,756
Maryland	Bowie State University	3,467	8,290	4,504
	Coppin State College	3,164	7,855	5,070
	Frostburg State University	3,776	8,036	5,126
	Morgan State University	3,412	8,292	5,090
	Salisbury State University	4,002	8,212	5,340
	Towson University	4,336	9,940	6,870
	University of Maryland: Baltimore County	4,847	10,211	5,415
Massachusetts	Bridgewater State College	3,135	8,635	4,462
	Fitchburg State College	3,198	8,438	4,440
	Framingham State College	3,156	8,396	3,999
	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	3,377	8,617	4,993
	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	3,244	9,384	4,170
	Salem State College	3,138	8,378	4,290
	University of Massachusetts Boston	4,542	11,568	—
	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	4,171	9,847	5,142
	University of Massachusetts Lowell	4,337	10,204	4,466
	Westfield State College	3,034	8,274	4,134
	Worcester State College	2,555	7,795	4,140
Michigan	Central Michigan University	3,525	8,385	—
	Eastern Michigan University	3,530	8,420	4,620
	Ferris State University	4,118	8,470	4,966
	Grand Valley State University	3,288	7,178	4,640
	Lake Superior State University	3,726	7,322	4,786
	Michigan Technological University	4,362	10,203	4,590
	Northern Michigan University	2,986	5,266	4,340
	Oakland University	3,877	10,792	4,555
	Saginaw Valley State University	3,420	6,750	4,590
	University of Michigan: Dearborn	4,240	11,530	—
	University of Michigan: Flint	3,697	10,671	—
	Western Michigan University	3,822	8,739	5,370

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State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Minnesota	Bemidji State University	$3,010	$6,110	$3,784
	Mankato State University	2,907	5,707	3,112
	Metropolitan State University	2,689	5,769	—
	Moorhead State University	2,912	6,024	3,256
	Southwest State University	3,026	6,137	3,394
	St. Cloud State University	2,929	5,884	3,100
	University of Minnesota: Duluth	4,912	12,407	4,011
	Winona State University	3,026	6,147	3,220
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,685	5,546	2,427
	Delta State University	2,596	5,546	2,600
	Jackson State University	2,688	5,546	3,383
	Mississippi University for Women	2,556	5,546	2,557
	Mississippi Valley State University	2,646	5,546	2,584
	University of Southern Mississippi	2,870	5,972	3,040
Missouri	Central Missouri State University	2,730	5,430	3,970
	Harris Stowe State College	2,505	4,920	—
	Lincoln University	2,234	4,452	3,274
	Missouri Southern State College	2,488	4,693	3,370
	Missouri Western State College	2,660	4,772	3,674
	Northwest Missouri State University	2,813	—	3,890
	Southeast Missouri State University	3,201	5,601	3,920
	Southwest Missouri State University	3,214	6,154	3,594
	Truman State University	3,526	6,142	4,192
	University of Missouri: St. Louis	4,636	12,304	4,603
Montana	Montana State University-Billings	2,809	7,569	—
	Montana State University-Northern	2,692	7,648	3,740
	Montana Tech of The University of Montana	2,812	8,154	3,752
	Western Montana College of The University of Montana	2,544	7,146	3,816
Nebraska	Chadron State College	2,188	3,973	3,438
	Peru State College	2,171	3,956	3,230
	University of Nebraska-Kearney	2,508	4,263	3,180
	University of Nebraska-Omaha	2,623	6,478	—
	Wayne State College	2,173	3,958	3,100
Nevada	University of Nevada: Las Vegas	2,116	7,935	5,694
New Hampshire	Keene State College	4,750	10,050	4,824
	Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire	4,780	10,080	4,706
New Jersey	Jersey City State College	4,113	6,813	5,200
	Kean University	3,954	5,570	5,316
	Montclair State University	3,863	5,495	5,988
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	6,214	10,558	6,873
	Ramapo College of New Jersey	4,617	7,176	6,793
	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	3,885	5,685	5,122
	Rowan University	4,550	7,970	5,492
	The College of New Jersey	5,397	8,507	7,224
	William Paterson University of New Jersey	4,150	6,580	5,320
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University	1,752	6,510	3,224
	Western New Mexico University	1,710	6,206	2,736
New York	City University of New York: Brooklyn College	3,394	6,994	—
	City University of New York: City College	3,308	6,908	—
	City University of New York: College of Staten Island	3,324	6,924	—
	City University of New York: Hunter College	3,328	6,928	—
	City University of New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice	3,309	6,909	—
	City University of New York: Lehman College	3,320	6,920	—

State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
New York	City University of New York: Medgar Evers College	$3,282	$6,882	$—
continued	City University of New York: Queens College	3,392	6,992	—
	City University of New York: York College	3,292	6,892	—
	State University of New York at New Paltz	3,943	8,843	5,246
	State University of New York at Oswego	3,975	8,875	5,888
	State University of New York College at Brockport	3,990	8,890	5,710
	State University of New York College at Buffalo	3,795	8,695	5,090
	State University of New York College at Cortland	4,044	8,944	5,670
	State University of New York College at Fredonia	4,125	9,025	5,200
	State University of New York College at Geneseo	4,066	8,966	4,820
	State University of New York College at Old Westbury	3,731	8,631	5,345
	State University of New York College at Oneonta	4,026	8,926	5,456
	State University of New York College at Plattsburgh	3,909	8,809	4,556
	State University of New York College at Potsdam	3,935	8,835	5,440
	State University of New York Empire State College	4,145	9,045	—
	State University of New York Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome	3,949	8,849	5,320
North Carolina	Appalachian State University	1,764	9,034	3,430
	East Carolina University	1,886	9,156	4,010
	Elizabeth City State University	1,522	7,816	3,472
	Fayetteville State University	1,598	8,868	3,600
	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	1,680	8,950	3,860
	North Carolina Central University	1,793	9,063	3,384
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	1,892	8,310	4,058
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	1,834	9,104	3,970
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	2,039	10,493	4,044
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	1,600	8,870	4,762
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	1,920	9,190	4,280
	Western Carolina University	1,799	9,069	3,228
	Winston-Salem State University	1,634	8,052	3,403
North Dakota	Dickinson State University	2,196	5,256	2,670
	Mayville State University	3,032	6,092	2,942
	Minot State University	2,241	5,515	2,621
	Valley City State University	3,023	6,083	3,030
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	4,654	9,942	4,392
	Central State University	3,336	7,311	4,695
	Cleveland State University	4,120	7,720	4,848
	Kent State University	4,660	9,320	4,314
	Shawnee State University	3,648	5,901	3,940
	University of Akron	3,917	10,141	4,775
	Wright State University	3,930	7,861	4,545
	Youngstown State University	3,498	7,281	4,350
Oklahoma	East Central University	1,738	4,093	2,226
	Northeastern State University	1,740	4,098	2,530
	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1,742	4,087	2,316
	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	1,821	4,176	2,868
	Rogers University	1,454	3,344	—
	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	1,874	4,229	2,538
	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	1,789	4,144	2,340
	University of Central Oklahoma	1,806	4,161	2,481
	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,740	4,095	2,070
Oregon	Eastern Oregon University	3,273	—	4,475
	Oregon Institute of Technology	3,309	10,836	4,605
	Portland State University	3,438	11,313	—
	Southern Oregon University	3,198	9,402	4,605
	Western Oregon University	3,198	9,738	4,842
Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	4,278	9,634	3,550
	California University of Pennsylvania	4,545	9,901	4,268

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State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Pennsylvania *continued*	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	$4,023	$9,379	$4,646
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	4,568	9,924	3,480
	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	4,322	9,678	3,780
	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	4,192	9,548	3,674
	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	4,224	9,580	3,452
	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	4,250	9,606	3,820
	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	4,072	9,428	3,976
	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	4,510	9,866	3,760
	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	4,429	9,785	4,650
	Penn State Altoona College	5,964	9,158	4,882
	Penn State Erie Behrend College	6,092	12,026	4,400
	Penn State Harrisburg Capital College	6,092	12,026	—
	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	4,344	9,700	4,012
	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	4,311	9,667	3,722
	University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	6,334	13,368	4,820
	University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	6,396	13,430	4,870
	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	4,310	9,666	4,376
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico: Cayey University College	975	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Humacao University College	1,125	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Mayaguez Campus	965	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Rio Piedras Campus	1,120	—	3,600
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College	3,149	7,929	5,500
South Carolina	Clemson University	3,344	9,100	3,734
	Coastal Carolina University	3,220	8,790	4,800
	College of Charleston	3,390	6,880	3,900
	Francis Marion University	3,470	6,940	3,550
	Lander University	3,770	6,396	3,497
	The Citadel	3,631	8,192	2,953
	University of South Carolina at Aiken	3,208	7,734	3,890
	University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	3,208	7,734	3,810
	Winthrop University	4,052	7,270	2,360
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	2,921	6,596	3,389
	Dakota State University	3,096	6,771	2,926
	Northern State University	2,843	6,518	2,849
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	2,989	6,664	3,026
	South Dakota State University	2,933	6,608	3,073
	University of South Dakota	3,016	6,691	2,988
Tennessee	Austin Peay State University	2,470	7,296	3,290
	East Tennessee State University	2,394	7,220	3,160
	Middle Tennessee State University	2,392	7,218	3,382
	Tennessee State University	2,366	7,192	4,050
	Tennessee Technological University	2,324	7,150	3,860
	University of Memphis	2,630	7,502	3,500
	University of Tennessee: Chattanooga	2,464	7,762	—
	University of Tennessee: Martin	2,342	7,368	3,396
Texas	Angelo State University	1,920	8,220	4,152
	Lamar University: Beaumont	1,868	6,980	3,350
	Midwestern State University	2,186	8,576	4,012
	Prairie View A&M University	2,494	8,914	5,078
	Sam Houston State University	2,164	8,554	3,620
	Southwest Texas State University	2,838	9,258	3,992
	Stephen F. Austin State University	2,358	8,718	4,318
	Sul Ross State University	1,942	8,332	3,480
	Tarleton State University	2,082	8,502	3,538
	Texas A&M International University	2,196	8,586	—
	Texas A&M University-Commerce	2,286	8,706	4,072
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	2,498	8,888	5,259
	Texas A&M University-Kingsville	2,182	8,572	3,744
	Texas A&M University-Texarkana	2,052	8,442	—

State	Institutional Name	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Texas continued	Texas Southern University	$3,251	$8,387	$4,600
	Texas Woman's University	2,346	8,736	3,782
	University of Houston: Clear Lake	2,078	8,468	—
	University of Houston: Downtown	2,106	8,496	—
	University of Houston: Victoria	1,980	8,340	—
	University of North Texas	2,700	9,090	3,900
	University of Texas at Arlington	2,884	9,274	—
	University of Texas at Brownsville	1,938	8,358	—
	University of Texas at Dallas	3,217	9,607	—
	University of Texas at San Antonio	2,744	9,134	4,227
	University of Texas at Tyler	2,612	9,002	6,231
	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	2,246	8,636	—
	University of Texas: Pan American	2,006	8,396	2,622
	West Texas A&M University	1,896	7,008	3,035
Utah	Southern Utah University	1,909	6,015	3,135
	Utah Valley State College	1,519	4,773	—
	Weber State University	1,986	5,886	4,038
Vermont	Castleton State College	4,676	9,944	5,206
	Johnson State College	4,702	9,970	5,206
	Lyndon State College	4,676	9,944	5,206
Virginia	Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia	3,520	8,750	4,432
	George Mason University	4,296	12,240	5,020
	James Madison University	4,256	9,256	5,008
	Longwood College	4,486	9,668	4,456
	Norfolk State University	3,370	7,575	4,992
	Old Dominion University	4,250	10,790	4,866
	Radford University	3,238	8,200	4,636
Washington	Central Washington University	2,736	9,171	4,650
	Eastern Washington University	2,724	9,417	4,293
	Western Washington University	2,771	9,206	4,656
West Virginia	Bluefield State College	2,110	5,126	—
	Concord College	2,388	5,250	3,850
	Fairmont State College	2,106	4,996	3,696
	Glenville State College	2,016	4,788	3,600
	Marshall University	2,348	6,294	4,576
	Shepherd College	2,298	5,518	4,294
	West Liberty State College	2,190	5,630	3,200
	West Virginia State College	2,254	5,456	3,550
	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	2,564	6,256	4,480
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	3,009	9,291	3,133
	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	2,916	9,198	2,985
	University of Wisconsi-La Crosse	3,011	9,293	3,250
	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	2,780	9,062	2,938
	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	2,840	9,122	4,140
	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	2,918	9,200	3,334
	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	2,891	9,173	3,274
	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	2,929	9,211	3,292
	University of Wisconsin-Stout	2,938	9,220	3,158
	University of Wisconsin-Superior	2,770	9,052	3,298
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	2,918	9,200	3,050
Guam	University of Guam	2,250	5,670	2,905
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	2,586	7,506	5,466
	Average*	2,921	7,952	4,761

*Averages are weighted by full-time enrollment

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Appendix B

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates At NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1998-99

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Alabama	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	$2,332	$4,264	$2,678
	Auburn University	2,820	8,340	4,930
	Tuskegee University	9,060	—	4,710
	University of Alabama	2,684	7,216	4,210
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	3,060	5,670	—
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	2,942	6,166	3,700
Alaska	University of Alaska Fairbanks	3,120	7,740	4,150
Arizona	Arizona State University	2,158	9,110	4,825
	Northern Arizona University	2,160	8,076	3,506
	University of Arizona	2,162	9,114	5,262
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	3,305	8,105	4,030
	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	2,165	5,273	3,856
California	California Polytechnic State University: San Luis Obispo	2,210	9,590	5,355
	California State University: Fresno	1,794	9,174	5,663
	California State University: Fullerton	1,869	9,249	—
	California State University: Sacramento	1,934	9,742	5,463
	San Diego State University	1,854	9,234	5,984
	San Francisco State University	1,904	9,284	6,380
	University of California: Berkeley	4,177	13,751	7,788
	University of California: Davis	4,188	13,731	6,585
	University of California: Irvine	3,875	13,449	6,414
	University of California: Los Angeles	3,863	13,437	7,095
	University of California: Riverside	3,937	13,510	6,618
	University of California: San Diego	4,031	13,604	7,197
	University of California: Santa Barbara	3,930	13,503	6,899
	University of California: Santa Cruz	4,359	13,933	6,900
Colorado	Colorado State University	2,995	10,501	5,022
	University of Colorado at Boulder	2,969	15,451	4,794
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	5,330	13,848	5,543
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,974	6,722	4,690
	University of Delaware	4,746	12,746	4,900
District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia	2,460	5,760	—
Florida	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	2,233	9,712	3,510
	Florida Atlantic University	2,120	9,485	4,680
	Florida International University	2,154	9,521	7,338
	Florida State University	2,085	9,415	5,186
	University of Central Florida	2,121	9,488	4,617
	University of Florida	2,157	9,455	4,960
	University of South Florida	2,183	9,611	5,348
Georgia	Fort Valley State University	2,216	7,436	3,330
	Georgia Institute of Technology	2,991	9,921	5,700
	Georgia State University	2,778	9,744	—
	University of Georgia	2,930	9,860	4,880
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Manoa	3,046	9,526	5,078
Idaho	University of Idaho	2,136	8,136	3,977
Illinois	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	3,815	9,377	3,777
	University of Illinois: Springfield	3,214	8,529	—

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Illinois	University of Illinois at Chicago	$4,482	$10,574	$5,690
continued	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	4,554	11,370	5,346
Indiana	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	3,576	10,434	3,216
	Purdue University	3,564	11,784	5,260
Iowa	Iowa State University	2,874	9,152	3,922
	University of Iowa	2,868	9,990	3,988
Kansas	Kansas State University	2,544	8,992	3,805
	University of Kansas	2,470	8,918	3,857
	Wichita State University	2,550	8,851	3,945
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	2,170	6,010	3,276
	Northern Kentucky University	2,264	6,104	3,316
	University of Kentucky	3,016	8,376	3,570
	University of Louisville	2,950	8,310	3,700
Louisiana	Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	2,678	7,402	4,042
	Louisiana Tech University	2,502	4,992	2,850
	Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	2,208	6,996	5,548
	University of New Orleans	2,512	8,038	5,292
Maine	University of Maine	4,551	11,631	5,084
Maryland	Towson University	4,336	9,940	6,870
	University of Maryland: College Park	4,700	11,222	5,988
	University of Maryland: Eastern Shore	3,585	8,227	4,530
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	24,050	—	6750
	University of Massachusetts Amherst	5,229	12,343	4708
	University of Massachusetts Boston	4,542	11,568	—
Michigan	Michigan State University	4,930	12,160	4,208
	Michigan Technological University	4,362	10,203	4,590
	Oakland University	3,877	10,792	4,555
	University of Michigan	6,098	19,156	5,486
	Wayne State University	3,708	7,908	—
	Western Michigan University	3,822	8,739	5,370
Minnesota	University of Minnesota: Duluth	4,912	12,407	4,011
	University of Minnesota: Twin Cities	4,458	11,852	4,494
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,685	5,546	2,427
	Mississippi State University	3,017	6,119	3,384
	University of Mississippi	3,053	6,155	3,360
	University of Southern Mississippi	2,870	5,972	3,040
Missouri	Lincoln University	2,234	4,452	3,274
	University of Missouri: Columbia	4,439	12,107	4,223
	University of Missouri: Kansas City	4,421	12,089	4,625
	University of Missouri: Rolla	4,532	12,200	4,490
	University of Missouri: St. Louis	4,636	12,304	4,603
Montana	Montana State University-Bozeman	2,869	8,382	4,420
	University of Montana-Missoula	2,879	7930	4,325
Nebraska	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,083	7,350	3,865
Nevada	University of Nevada: Las Vegas	2,116	7,935	5,694
	University of Nevada: Reno	2,254	8,024	5,300

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State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	$6,555	$15,275	$4,636
New Jersey	Montclair State University	3,863	5,495	5,988
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	6,214	10,558	6,873
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey: Rutgers College	5,772	10,496	6,232
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey: University College New Brunswick	4,920	9,644	—
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	2,346	7,650	3,316
	University of New Mexico	2,242	8,461	4,500
New York	State University of New York at Albany	4,338	9,238	5,474
	State University of New York at Binghamton	4,308	9,208	5,458
	State University of New York at Buffalo	4,510	9,410	5,804
	State University of New York at Stony Brook	4,141	9,041	6,030
North Carolina	East Carolina University	1,886	9,156	4,010
	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	1,680	8,950	3,860
	North Carolina State University	2,364	11,530	4,240
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	2,262	11,428	4,830
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	1,834	9,104	3,970
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	2,039	10,493	4,044
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	2,730	6,674	3,246
	University of North Dakota	2,830	6,774	3,293
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	4,654	9,942	4,392
	Cleveland State University	4,120	7,720	4,848
	Kent State University	4,660	9,320	4,314
	Miami University: Oxford Campus	5,802	12,262	5,070
	Ohio State University: Columbus Campus	3,906	11,475	5,289
	Ohio University	4,530	9,531	5,076
	University of Akron	3,917	10,141	4,775
	University of Cincinnati	4,746	12,252	5,958
	University of Toledo	4,170	10,094	4,340
	Wright State University	3,930	7,861	4,545
Oklahoma	Langston University	1,894	4,251	2,944
	Oklahoma State University	2,167	5,947	4,344
	University of Oklahoma	2,312	6,392	4,295
Oregon	Oregon State University	3,549	11,817	5,102
	Portland State University	3,438	11,313	—
	University of Oregon	3,726	12,510	5,100
Pennsylvania	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	4,224	9,580	3,452
	Penn State University Park	6,092	12,908	4,510
	Temple University	6,378	11,408	6,064
	University of Pittsburgh	6,424	13,458	5,964
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico: Cayey University College	975	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Mayaguez Campus	965	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Rio Piedras Campus	1,120	—	3,600
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	4,752	12,756	6,486
South Carolina	Clemson University	3,344	9,100	3,734
	South Carolina State University	3,138	6,248	2,812
	University of South Carolina	3,655	9,367	3,918
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	2,933	6,608	3,073
	University of South Dakota	3,016	6,691	2,988

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Tennessee	Middle Tennessee State University	$2,392	$7,218	$3,382
	Tennessee State University	2,366	7,192	4,050
	University of Memphis	2,630	7,502	3,500
	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	2,744	7,800	3,830
Texas	Prairie View A&M University	2,494	8,914	5,078
	Texas A&M University	2,965	9,881	4,506
	Texas Tech University	2,800	9,190	4,656
	University of Houston	2,313	8,277	4,380
	University of North Texas	2,700	9,090	3,900
	University of Texas at Arlington	2,884	9,274	—
	University of Texas at Austin	3,004	10,638	4,362
	University of Texas at San Antonio	2,744	9,134	4,227
Utah	University of Utah	2,711	8,251	5,754
	Utah State University	2,245	6,802	4,924
Vermont	University of Vermont	7,768	18,640	5,460
Virginia	University of Virginia	4,869	15,817	4,421
	Virginia Commonwealth University	4,182	12,666	4,624
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,305	11,521	3,648
	Virginia State University	3,439	8,284	5,006
Washington	University of Washington	3,495	11,517	4,656
	Washington State University	3,815	10,973	4,426
West Virginia	Marshall University	2,348	6,294	4,576
	West Virginia State College	2,254	5,456	3,550
	West Virginia University	2,482	7,666	4,832
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison	3,408	11,588	4,166
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	3,482	11,372	3,584
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	2,330	7,418	4,278
Guam	University of Guam	2,250	5,670	2,905
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	2,586	7,506	5,466
	Average*	3,458	9,941	4,761

*Averages are weighted by full-time enrollment

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